

WEATHER
Rain to-day, colder at night. To-morrow fair. Fresh, strong winds to northwest gales.
Full Report on Page 14

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VOL. LXXXI No. 25,696

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The Tribune Ass'n.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917

Former Czar Imprisoned at Tsarskoe-Selo

Palace To Be His Jail Until
People of Free Russia
Decide His Fate

Silence Follows Sad Farewell to Citizens

Rasputin's Body Disin- terred as Ex-Ruler Is Turned Over to Jailers

Petrograd, March 23.—Nicholas Romanoff is in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo—a prisoner. Between the Emperor and the freedom he used unwisely a lofty fence, coated over with silver paint, rears its spikes to shut off his view. Outside the barrier, at every fifty yards around the palace park, blue-coated sentries pace with fixed bayonets. And beyond them is the country that knows Nicholas Romanoff no more.

At Mohilev on Wednesday Nicholas said farewell to his army, to his people, to his dynasty. The red banner of freedom floated over his head as he said goodbye. There were no cheers for him there, no sympathy—nothing but silence.

Yesterday he who had been a Czar reached Tsarskoe-Selo. Dead, oppressive silence greeted him. Here, on familiar soil, the red flag also waved, the "Marsellaise" also swelled forth, as Nicholas was driven to his prison.

Rasputin's Body Exhumed

And close by the former Emperor, in the same town of Tsarskoe-Selo, as he was being escorted into exile, the body of Rasputin, leader of the Dark Forces, whose activity had overthrown the Czar and ended the Romanoff dynasty, was being disinterred for removal "elsewhere." It seemed a picture from one phase of the French Revolution.

"Yesterday Nicholas Romanoff was brought to Tsarskoe-Selo and put under a strong guard," says the "Ruski Vostok" to-day. "Thus the first part of the tragedy dynastic ended. The voices of cowards who warned us of the dangers to arise from such behavior toward 'the anointed of God' have been silenced."

The arrest was made after the saying of goodbyes to the citizens, soldiers and officers, who listened unresponsive to the voice of their former chief. Red flags floated proudly over the free city of Russia. They must have told much to the former Emperor, who heard not a single cheer from the assembled soldiers. Instead, the thundering "Marsellaise" concluded the painful farewell. The song showed the former sovereign better than any words that his rule in Russia had finished.

Coming Awaited in Silence

"He arrived at Tsarskoe-Selo—a prisoner. Maybe there was a little hope burning in his desolate heart that, forced to abdicate, he would find here, amidst familiar surroundings and among his soldiers, some sympathy in his misfortune—that the army had not forgotten. Here, too, alas! dead silence awaited, and, oppressed by that silence, he went to his prison. To-day there must be nothing but despair in his heart."

"All this cries loudly that there can never be a return to the old days. All that is dead, and its death is personified in the person of the former Emperor, a prisoner waiting for his fate to be declared by a revolted people. Let this close the dark book of Nicholas Romanoff's work and life. Let the book, the shame of Russia, pass into the hands of historians. We must forget the poor, unworthy Emperor. Breathe freely only when he has disappeared forever from the horizon of Russian life."

Sunday Will Tone Down Slang During His New York Campaign

Many of Evangelist's Emotional Effects To Be Discarded,
Son Says—Legitimate, Wholesome Theatrical Performances Will Be Immune from Attack in Revival

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Buffalo, March 23.—The Rev. William A. Sunday will eliminate much of the slang and emotional appeal from his sermons before he begins his revival campaign in New York City. His son, George M. Sunday, who is also his business manager, made this announcement to-day.

"Mr. Sunday is using just as forceful language as ever," he said, "but he is moderating his slang somewhat, because he feels that it is used less widely than formerly. He is also cutting out many of his word pictures which make for emotional abandon. He finds that it is just as effective to keep his audience just short of the 'heating point.'"

Against Evil Theatricals

Mr. Sunday will not attack legitimate and wholesome theatrical enterprises in his New York campaign. Reports that Broadway theatre managers feared denunciation by him inspired the evangelist to-day to a discussion of the New York stage.

"I'm dead against leg shows, peck-a-boos, comedies of all kinds," he said. "But I am not against a good show, though I haven't seen one since I was converted. I don't know what kind of shows New York is getting, but I'll not criticize them unless they deserve it. There's a lot of good stuff in some plays. I remember seeing Denham Thompson in 'The Old Homestead.'"

Two hundred adherents and courtiers of the former Emperor are under arrest here. They are held in the Nicholas Gymnasium, a big building next to the City Hall, where the commission of officers and soldiers who are now administering Tsarskoe-Selo has its headquarters.

Kaiser Has Severe
Nervous Breakdown

Physicians Urge Homburg Cure,
Says Hague Report

London, March 23.—Private messages have reached The Hague that Emperor William is suffering from a severe nervous breakdown, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague reports.

The Emperor's physicians are said to have ordered him to take the cure at Homburg.

Dowager Empress Sad

Reader's correspondent writes:
"Eye-witnesses of the last scene at Mohilev before the former Emperor Nicholas departed for Tsarskoe-Selo describe the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna as like a block of marble, sadly watching the departure of her fallen son through the closed windows of her railway carriage."

"Besides Nicholas and his wife and family, there are about 150 occupants of the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, including two or three ladies-in-waiting and two doctors. Mile. Virouze, one of the former Empress's ladies-in-waiting, still has the measles at the palace. She was the patroness of the mystic monk Rasputin and arch intriguer and was suspected of the imperial weaknesses and superstitions."

"The coffin of Rasputin was disinterred at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday and is lying on a truck there pending its removal elsewhere for burial."

On his arrival at Tsarskoe-Selo, in the custody of four members of the Duma, Nicholas was turned over immediately to the Tsarskoe-Selo commander and taken to the Alexandrovsky Palace, where the former Empress Alexandra already was interned.

Nicholas was met at the door in the morning of the palace by Count Benckendorff, who was his marshal of the court and is now under arrest. The former ruler held himself erect, looking calm and indifferent, although he blushed from the automobile with nervous haste. A battalion of the 1st Life Guard Regiment was at the railroad depot. The commander at Tsarskoe-Selo is Colonel Kobulinsky, formerly commander of the Petrogradsky Regiment, stationed in peace time at Warsaw. To him the Duma commissioners announced: "Our mission of

THE DIFFICULTY OF KEEPING PACE WITH EVENTS



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Germany's Readiness to Fight the United States

By Carl W. Ackerman

A Series of Remarkable Articles Brought Out of Germany by This Well Known War Correspondent Begins To-day in The Tribune

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7 Americans Drowned on The Healdton

Captain Says Ship Was
Torpedoed in German
Safety Lane

Illuminated Name Served as Target

19 Men Perished When Boat Capsized; Expos- ure Killed One

Rotterdam, March 23.—Seven Americans were drowned when the American tank steamer Healdton was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine off the Dutch coast Wednesday evening. Twenty lives were lost altogether. Captain Charles Christopher, who arrived here to-night with all the survivors, including six other Americans, declared that the ship had been sunk within the safety zone proclaimed by Germany.

The Americans who perished were: W. CHANDLER, second mate, Brooklyn; C. F. HUGHES, third mate, Norfolk, Va.; WALTER C. JOHNSON, third engineer, Hoboken; EMERY LEVEAUX, oiler, Hoboken; GEORGE HEALEY, second cook, San Francisco; S. W. SMITH, able seaman, Chicago; JOHN W. STEINER, cook, Pittsburgh.

An illuminated sign on the side of the American steamer, bearing the words, "Healdton, New York," was directly responsible for the torpedoing, in the opinion of Captain Christopher. The light served as a target for the submarine, the first torpedo shattering the sign and penetrating to the engine room before it exploded.

Second Torpedo Ignites Oil

The ship's boats were being lowered when a second torpedo struck her aft, setting the oil tanks ablaze with a terrific explosion. As the stricken ship lurched under the concussion one of the lifeboats was capsized. Of its twenty occupants only one was ever seen again.

The submarine rose to the surface for one instant and immediately submerged again. For twelve hours the survivors drifted in the open boats, insufficiently clad and exposed to bitter hail and snow storms, until they were picked up by a trawler. One man died before the survivors were rescued. They were landed at Ymuiden and Terschelling, and later brought to this port.

The lifeboat which capsized when the Healdton went down was brought into Ymuiden to-day with a Norwegian, the sole survivor of the twenty men in the boat. He was taken to the hospital with both arms badly injured and his legs frozen. After the boat capsized he managed to right it and keep afloat until he was picked up by a trawler.

Ship Captain's Story

Captain Christopher said:
"If we had not shown our lights we might have escaped. At 8:15 o'clock Wednesday evening, with a moderate breeze and choppy sea, I was in the cabin when aroused by a terrific concussion. All the lights went out, and I rushed on deck in my shirt-sleeves to stop the engines. I found that a torpedo had gone through amidships at the spot where the ship's name was illuminated brightly, wrecking the engine-room. The light clearly served as a target."

"The lifeboats were made ready and equipped for lowering. I rushed back to the cabin in the dark and was just able to grab a coat and the sextant when a second explosion shook the ship. The time it had been torpedoed, setting the tanks ablaze. The burning oil ran in all directions, necessitating a quick getaway. I found that my boat, No. 1, apparently having been cut off near the ship, and none of its occupants were seen again."

"Meanwhile the Healdton was settling down fast by the stern. One or two poor fellows in the bunkers never came by, and I expect they were killed there by the explosion. I just had time to jump into No. 2 boat."

All Over in Twenty Minutes

"The submarine came up once and looked at the sinking ship. No signs could be seen on the submarine, which immediately dived under water again. In twenty minutes it was all over."

"Then came twelve hours in open boats, insufficiently clad and exposed to bitter hail and snow storms, until they were picked up by the trawler Java. There was one Spaniard in my boat whose clothes had been burned off. He died of exposure."

"According to my calculations, we were well within the so-called safe channel when the Healdton was torpedoed."

The boat, with thirteen men, including the captain, was sighted on Thursday by the steamer trawler Java, which returned to Ymuiden with the shipwrecked men. All were terribly exhausted by fatigue and exposure. Once on board the trawler some of the survivors fell to the deck in a faint from exhaustion.

The other Americans, besides Captain Christopher, saved from the Healdton were: O. O. Willerup, first mate, New York; Herman H. Parker, wireless operator, Philadelphia; J. Caldwell, chief engineer, New York; G. W. Embury, first engineer, Philadelphia; Y. Swenson, second engineer; G. Healy, mess boy, San Francisco.

Bombardment Insurance for Buildings Here

Policies for \$10,000,000 Are
Taken Out by Owners with
Lloyds of London

Local insurance brokers said yesterday that millions of dollars' worth of "bombardment" insurance had been placed in the metropolitan district within the last few days, in anticipation of open hostilities with Germany.

A conservative estimate put the total of such risks at more than \$10,000,000. Practically all of the insurance was placed through New York brokers with the Lloyds of London. Insurance laws in most of the states of the Union prevent American companies from assuming such risks, and as a result London is about the only market where such insurance can be obtained.

While a large portion of the insurance written has been placed on office buildings, merchandise stores and warehouses, brokers said that among the largest risks taken had been those placed on steel plants and metal working factories. Outside the metropolitan district, especially in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, several large risks have been written on munition plants.

Policies of this type cover the holders against practically all war loss, and include insurrection, civil uprisings, bombardments, explosions, strikes and invasions. Under bombardment are included attacks by air, land and water. In London they have been calling it "Zepp" insurance since the war began. The Lloyds in taking the insurance have made it a rule not to insure a building for more than \$500,000. The rates charged vary from 50 cents to \$1 per \$100 of insurance taken out, and the term of most policies is six months. The insurance companies will take risks for a month or less time, but the rate is much higher than if the policy were made out for the six months' period.

At the office of Frank B. Hall & Co., large marine and fire insurance brokers, it was said that the State Superintendent of Insurance recently ruled that the fire insurance companies in this state could not handle this kind of business. The Hall company has placed a considerable amount of "bombardment" insurance in the metropolitan district.

The manager of Wilcox, Peck, Brown & Crosby said: "I should estimate that the amount which has been placed during the last two weeks is not less than \$10,000,000."

As war insurance goes, the rates charged by the Lloyds on risks in the United States are low, which indicates that the London company does not believe New York in much danger of attack in the next few months. In London, where danger of aerial attack is always to be reckoned with, the rates are much higher than those quoted here.

Baltic Reaches Liverpool With \$8,000,000 Cargo

The White Star liner Baltic has arrived safely at Liverpool, according to a dispatch received at the local offices of the line, 9 Broadway. Captain J. B. Ransom's message did not state whether any hostile submarine or raider had been encountered.

The Baltic sailed from New York on March 13 with seventy-seven passengers, and a cargo of foodstuffs and munitions valued at nearly \$8,000,000. There were nine Americans among her first cabin passengers.

German Bread Ration To Be Cut on April 1

Reduction of 25 Per Cent Or-
dered; Fodderless Cattle
Killed; Potatoes Short

Amsterdam, March 23.—Wheat has become so scarce in Germany that the bread ration is to be diminished one- fourth beginning April 1, according to dispatches from Berlin. The announce- ment is said to have spread surprise and consternation throughout Ger- many.

The Cologne "Volks Zeitung" re- produces a semi-official statement which contains the following:

"It should not be concealed that this new restriction means a great sacrifice, and can only be borne by a people who for the sake of the highest aims will bear even a heavy burden and who have a firm confidence that their patient endurance will be rewarded before long by a glorious peace."

The "Volks Zeitung" says editorially: "If the measure is absolutely necessary it must be accepted, but it must be stated that for many the limits of the bearable are thereby exceeded. Even now it is only with great deprivations that the industrial populations of the towns manage with the bread rations."

Britain to Restrict
Hoarding of Food

Controller to Institute Severe
Measures Next Week—Bread
Price Increased

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 23.—Beginning Monday, bread in England will cost a shilling (24 cents) a four-pound loaf, the highest price since the Crimean War, when it sold for a shilling two pence. The new price represents an increase of 120 per cent over the pre-war price.

Next week severe restrictions to prevent the hoarding of food will go into effect by order of Lord Devonport, Food Controller. Though a condition approximating famine as regards potatoes exists, there seems to be an abundance of other vegetables, such as cabbage, sprouts, turnips, onions and carrots.

Difficulties of regulation are largely responsible for the high cost of all foods. Fish and meat, in some cases, have almost doubled in price since the beginning of the war, but eggs are again coming within the reach of modest purses. Cheese and butter are exceptionally dear. The sugar problem remains unsolved, but under the new order it is now possible to purchase a small amount without ordering other commodities.

Noticeable changes are appearing in the restaurant menus, fewer dishes being served and all the prices increased. It is no longer possible to obtain a second helping at any of the famous places.

Though the submarine campaign is still causing a limited amount of privation and worry, it must become far more successful before Britain is worse than economically embarrassed.

Spain Offers to Take U. S. Relief to Syria

Willing to Bring Away Refugees,
Says Proposal

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 23.—Spain has offered to carry the American relief supplies to Syria. The cargoes from the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief now on board the Des Moines and the Cesar at Alexandria probably will be carried to Beirut in Spanish vessels. The question has been referred to the committee for decision.

Turkey is now willing, even anxious, to have this country feed the starving in Syria, but reports her inability to obtain permission from her allies. The Sultan himself recently expressed his regret personally to Ambassador Elkus. After discharging the relief supplies at Beirut it was the intention to bring away one thousand or more American refugees. The Spanish government, it is understood, is ready to do this also.

The Des Moines and the Cesar, with large cargoes of relief supplies, have been at Alexandria for more than a month, awaiting safe conduct through Germany's war zone. Despite the fact that they are United States navy vessels, bound on a mission of succor, the permission has not been forthcoming. Turkey has sought it from her allies, Germany and Austria, in vain.

Lamont Urges Big Credit to Allies

Chicago, March 23.—Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an address delivered to-night before investment bankers of the Middle West on "America Financially Prepared," reviewed financial conditions in this country. He said, in part:

"Fortunately, in a financial way, our country is in a state of complete preparedness. There is no sign of panic and no possibility of one. The community has passed through all the apprehensions of impending war without a tremor."

"As a solid and unshakable basis we have an enormous stock of gold. Those same Allied nations that have in the last three years bought from America nearly \$7,500,000,000 of our foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods have in the same period shipped us in gold over \$1,200,000,000, bringing America's stock of the precious metal up to a figure unprecedented for any country—namely, \$3,150,000,000."

"Of America's exports for 1916, totalling almost \$5,000,000,000, approximately \$4,000,000,000 were sold to England, France, Russia and their possessions. In the two years previous these same countries purchased from America \$2,500,000,000 of goods, making total purchases for the three years approximately \$7,500,000,000."

"In the same period we have granted credit to these countries of something less than \$2,000,000,000. These figures show how the trade of these countries has been of enormous value to America, and would more than warrant extension of continued credit, even if the Entente had not been fighting our battles for us, as I believe it has; even if we were not about to cast our lot in with them."

Wilson and Cabinet Project War Plans

Socialists Come
Out in Favor of
War Measures

One Faction, Opposed to Ex- treme Pacifism, Advocates Universal Training

The split which appeared in the So- cialist parties of England, France and Germany at the outbreak of the war has now torn asunder that organization in the United States. While one wing of the party still remains pledged to extreme pacifism, the other met at the Hotel Latham yesterday and drafted resolutions advocating universal mili- tary training on the ground that "to refuse to resist international crime is to be unworthy of the name of Social- ist."

Among the signers are Charles Ed- ward Russell, Charlotte Perkins Gil- man, Leroy Scott, Upton Sinclair, Wil- liam L. Stoddard, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William English Walling, Robert W. Bruere, William J. Ghent, Walter E. Kruesi and Charlotte Kimball Kruesi.

The resolution is in part a reply to the statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party several weeks ago.

Seemed Pro-German Document

"This seemed," a statement issued at yesterday's meeting said, "so much of a pro-German document to many party members that they protested. To-day a number of the protesting element, which indorses the stand of the President and desires to support the government, issued the enclosed document as a counterblast to the manifesto of the executive committee."

"We, the undersigned," the resolution begins, "being Socialists and strongly opposed to the attitude of the Socialist party with reference to war and national defence, desire to express our opposition publicly and to invite other Socialists who may feel as we do, to communicate with us."

"We feel that the present opposition of the Socialist party to universal military training and national defence is contrary to the interests of democracy, and contrary to the hitherto accepted views of the International Socialist movement."

Hillquit Is Quoted

The document then quotes Morris Hillquit, who said in January, 1916: "The Socialists frankly acknowledge that under existing conditions such resistance must be prepared to defend the integrity and independence against the rest of the world, and must maintain a strong military organization for that purpose."

"So," it continues, "Meyer London, the Socialist Representative, correctly the Socialist view when, a year later, he told Congress that the Socialist movement everywhere recognizes the right of a nation to defend itself."

"We are pacifists, but not at any cost, and believe that the sacrifice of integrity and of general public and private self-interest is too high a price to pay for peace. We are for the preservation of individual lives, for so usually involves intolerable egotistic materialism, setting at naught the ultimate ideal of sacrifice for the cause of liberty."

Are Anti-Militarists

"We are anti-militarists, and fear both professional and volunteer class armies, and believe that people who govern themselves should be prepared to defend themselves against all who would interfere with their rights to liberty and self-government. Universal military training affords the only safe and democratic basis for national defence. It is our responsibility to save itself from present suffering nor bask behind bulwarks raised and defended by others."

"It is our present duty to the cause of internationalism to support our government in any sacrifice it requires in defence of those principles of international law and order which are essential alike to Socialism and to civilization."

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Military and Naval Co-op- eration with Entente Deemed Probable

\$5,000,000,000 Loan To Allies Talked Of

National Defence Council Meets To-day; Munition Exports to Increase

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, March 23.—Measures of war were discussed to-day at a long Cabinet meeting to which heads of departments carried reports on preparations already made and others contemplated. Details are being taken up between President Wilson and the individual Cabinet members.

The exact measure of American participation in the war is not expected to be revealed until after the President addresses Congress, and until public sentiment crystallizes. So far as is known no political alliance with the Entente Allies is contemplated, although military as well as naval cooperation is possible and the government will be unsparring in both money and supplies for the Allies.

Send Troops Abroad, Perhaps

Whether an army will be sent abroad in case of war with Germany is one of the questions left to the future by the Administration. It would take many months to train an army for such service, and many things may happen in that period. But this possibility is being taken into consideration, and the government proposes to be ready for it as soon as practicable.

Detailed plans requiring Congressional action are expected to be complete when Congress meets on April 2. Prior to that time the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House will be here and will hold conferences with the President and members of his Cabinet. Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin returned to Washington to-day.

Defence Council Meets To-day

The Council of National Defence and its advisory committee have been called to meet to-morrow morning. This council, with the advisory committee of men prominent in almost every line of endeavor, is expected to play an important part in the conduct of actual warfare. Through it, and through individuals and organizations, many profers of help and cooperation have come from all parts of the country.

The industrial plans, now being coordinated by the Council of National Defence, include the mobilization of skilled and unskilled labor for the manufacture of munitions in as large quantities as possible, and also for the continuance of all necessary industries. Secretary Wilson, in cooperation with the Council of National Defence, has these plans well under way.

Just how much money will be asked of Congress has not been revealed. A movement is well under way for furnishing the Entente Allies with an enormous loan, either in the form of credits or money. It also is understood that the supply of munitions for the Allies will be augmented rather than diminished.

Massachusetts Prepares

After the Cabinet meeting the President saw Governor McCall of Massachusetts for an hour, and was told of preliminary preparedness measures taken by New England states, and offered complete cooperation. The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000, which Governor McCall said will be spent largely to prepare the state's National Guard for quick service. He will see Secretary Baker to-morrow.

Conferences on the legislative programme will begin at the Capitol early next week. Secretary McAdoo, Representative Kitchin and Representative Hull are expected to talk over the fiscal situation before next Wednesday, the tentative date set for a meeting of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, the revenue raising body of the House.

Various measures for providing additional revenue are being considered, including the possibility of resort to additional taxes on whiskey, tobacco and other specific articles. A mass of data relating to income tax has been prepared by experts, showing the effect of various possible extensions of the law.

Five Billion Loan Suggested

Suggestions placed before the President to-day included the possibility of floating a loan of \$5,000,000,000 for the Entente nations. The proposal made by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent speech at New York, that the government lend the Allies \$1,000,000,000 was thought to be inadequate by some of the President's advisers.

The banks of the country, it was pointed out, are in a position of strength to-day never before approximated in their history. The latest report of the Controller of the Currency